

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Public Notice of a Regular Meeting

Please be advised that the City of Richmond Economic Development Commission will hold its regular meeting on:



**July 10, 2024 - 11:30 AM -1:00 PM at the 450 Civic Center Plaza, 1st Floor:
Richmond Room**

AGENDA

Diana Wear
CHAIR

VICE-Chair

Crashelle Jackson
Christina Kenney
James Lee
Kerby Lynch
Gloria Jean Sewell-
Murphy
Don Thompson
Orrian Willis

Council Liaison:
Cesar Zepeda

Staff:
Lizeht Zepeda
Nannette Beacham
Kyle Lam

1. 11:30 am - Call to Order - **(5 mins)**
2. Roll Call & Check in - **(5 mins)**
3. Approval of Minutes - **(5 mins)**
 - a. 06-12-2024 Meeting Minutes – *read and send corrections prior to meeting*
4. Chair's report **(2 mins)**
 - a. Date of Note: Taste of Richmond, **September 6 – 10, 2024**
Contra Costa Mayors Conference, EDC is invited, **Oct 3, 2024.**
5. Old and/or New Business
 - a. Nominate and vote for new vice chair **(10 minutes)** – Chair Wear
 - b. City of Richmond Foodware Ordinance **(20 minutes)** Samantha Carr
In concert with Community Engagement, Councilmember Zepeda and Chair
Wear as part of Taste of Richmond
 - c. **2024 Project Report (15 minutes)**
Taste of Richmond, Commissioner Kenney summary
Report on TOR planning committee meeting and sign-ups
6. Subcommittee Reports **(10 mins)**
 - a. Cannabis—Lead, K. Lynch
 - b. Sustainability—Lead, G. Sewell-Murphy
7. Council Liaison Zepeda news or report **(8 mins)**
8. Public Comments/Announcements/Handouts - **(5 mins)**
9. Closing Comments, Chair Wear **(2 minutes)**
10. Adjourn

Next Meeting Date: **August recess, September 11, 2024**

Taste of Richmond meetings are every Tuesday 1-2 PM. on Zoom

**Note: See EDC Ordinance on reverse page*

56.060 - Officers.

The commission shall elect from among their own number a chairman and a vice-chairman who shall serve in such capacity for **one year**. In the case of a vacancy in the position of chairman or vice-chairman, the commission shall elect a successor who shall serve for the predecessor's term. The commission shall appoint a secretary who may be, but need not be, a member of the commission.

3.56.070 - Powers and duties.

The specific powers and duties of the commission are as follows:

- (a) Work with state and local agencies, governing bodies, public and private organizations as appropriate to encourage economic development in the City.
- (b) Promote the interests of commercial and industrial development in metropolitan Richmond while giving due consideration to the interests of the neighborhoods and the overall quality of life in the City.
- (c) Review and comment on the City's program of providing economic development, business information and economic promotion services to the business community.
- (d) Review and comment on opportunities for enhancing economic development through major public works projects, emerging growth industries, annexations, use of redevelopment, ports development, etc.
- (e) Review and comment on programs which may enhance employment of Richmond residents.
- (f) Perform other tasks related to the City's economic development as requested by the City Manager or City Council.

3.56.080 - Meetings.

The commission shall hold its first meeting within thirty days after all of its members have been appointed. At such meeting, the commission shall fix the time and place of regular meetings of the commission which shall not be less frequent than once each month. All meetings of the commission shall be open to the public.

3.56.090 - Rules and records.

The commission shall adopt rules for the transaction of the business of the commission, which rules shall, among other things, include the term of the secretary of the commission, the manner of calling and giving notice of special meetings and hearings, and the appointment and powers of standing committees. The commission shall keep records which shall be open to the public of its resolutions, transactions, motions, orders, findings, and determinations.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Regular Meeting Minutes

Wednesday, June 12th, 2024, 11:30 AM – 1:00 PM

Richmond Room, 450 Civic Center Plaza, Richmond, California

1. Call to Order and Roll Call

Call to Order: 11:41 AM by Chair Wear

2. Roll Call & Check In

A quorum was present with the following commission members:

Present: G. Sewell-Murphy, D. Thompson, C. Jackson, D. Wear, K. Lynch, A. Portillo-Knowles, C. Kenney

Absent: O. Willis, J. Lee

Council Liaison: Cesar Zepeda

3. Approval of Minutes

May 8th, 2024 Meeting Minutes

1st – D. Thompson, 2nd – C. Kenney

June 5th, 2024 – Special Meeting Minutes

1st – C. Kenney, 2nd – D. Thompson

4. Chair Report

Chair Wear provided the Economic Development Commission with an excerpt from the City's Boards and Commissions Handbook on the policy of absences and excused absences. Commissioners can miss up to three meetings in the year, on the fourth meeting, it is an automatic resignation. Commissioners can contact the Chair of the commission to excuse their absence before the meeting. Staff will send out the handbook to the Commission.

5. Old and/or New Business

a. Richmond Green Blue New Deal (RGBND) (Justine Burt, Consultant - Appracel)

i. Powerpoint presentation followed by Q&A

Consultant Justine Burt provided a presentation on the RGBND Opportunities Report. She spent nine months engaging with the community through workshops, champion meetings, surveys, and more. The community raised concerns about illegal dumping, soil contamination, poor air quality, health issues, power blackouts, the growing unhoused population, food insecurity, limited access to parks, a less dense tree canopy than nearby communities, and difficulty accessing healthcare and mental health services. The community also expressed a need to focus on the following priorities: Benefit residents who most need support; ensure sustainable and long-term benefits for residents, including health, employment, and housing stability; leverage and rely on the expertise of community leaders and organizations; employ union labor; local hiring preferences; consider and monitor unintended consequences; clarify who will implement the plan. Richmond has a rich manufacturing history, spanning two centuries and was founded before the advent of environmental regulations. HR&A conducted an economic insights analysis, revealing that

Richmond has foundational elements for transitioning to green-blue industries, with positive implications for green jobs. Burt provided a list of 24 green-blue projects and requested the commission select their top three projects for Richmond. She discussed funding mechanisms for the projects and the importance of capacity building for the implementation of the RGBND, including hiring.

Chair Wear asked about the blue tech incubator and accelerator and if the push was approved by Blue Frontier. Burt confirmed that this was suggested by Blue Frontier.

Commissioner Thompson asked about the status of the report. Burt stated that she handed the City the final report in early May and was working with a graphic designer for formatting and editing. Her intention was to present it to the Council in June, but it was pushed to September because the final pieces of the report are still being negotiated. Her contract ends on June 30th, and she is 95% finished with the implementation plan and the community engagement toolkit.

Commissioner Lynch thanked Burt for the presentation and her work. Commissioner Lynch's top three priorities are: 1) Port upgrades due to the scale of the project and the potential for hiring incentives. 2) Green accessory dwelling and tiny homes, addressing historically redlined communities with a possible grant program. 3) Building deconstruction firms, targeting blighted, dilapidated properties, especially in historically redlined communities, to support reparations efforts.

Commissioner Jackson questioned the prioritization of large-scale projects in relation to the smaller training center project. She noted that while large projects would bring many jobs, the training center seemed less significant in terms of job creation. She asked if there was a training prioritization component within the plan to support all the new jobs. Burt explained that the 24 projects are an expansive list of potential projects, and the city does not have to enact every project. She also noted that there is a lot of skilled and talented labor ready for these jobs. The Workforce Development/Employment and Training Department is set up to provide training, with funding available at federal, state, and local levels, but the project needs to be ready before training can begin.

Commissioner Kenney added that the educational system dictates the requirements for jobs, particularly in the tech industry. She asked if prioritization should be simultaneous and not an afterthought, with a plan in place to train people as jobs are created. Chair Wear noted that unions are supporting the return of shop classes in high schools, ensuring that students can be trained and ready for these jobs upon graduation.

The commissioners then provided Burt with their top 3 of the 24 projects presented.

ii. EDC action plans

Chair Wear discussed and suggested that the commission develop an action plan. One action she would like to encourage is for the commissioners to communicate with the City Council by attending meetings, making public comments, sending emails, and making phone calls. This will ensure that their comments are on record, allowing the EDC to address the issues and hold the City Council and commission accountable.

b. 2024 Project Reports

i. Taste of Richmond

Commissioner Kenney presented a proposal to transform Taste of Richmond from a one-day event into a week-long celebration titled **Restaurant Week**. Currently, Taste of Richmond allows small business restaurants to showcase their food and business in a single-day format. Commissioner Kenney raised a key question: "Is the event providing long-term support to the restaurants currently serving the city?" She examined whether the current format encourages post-event patronage and assessed its economic impact. Although food is free for attendees (who only need to purchase entry tickets), participating restaurants bear significant costs. Post-pandemic, food, lease, and operational costs have surged, with food costs up by 13.2% and labor costs by 15.1%. Participating small businesses do not receive compensation for the food they provide, which adds to the potential financial burden from participating in the event.

The new direction involves a week-long event aimed at promoting Richmond's restaurants through events at selected restaurants, social media campaigns, a dedicated website, and local and Bay Area news coverage. A comprehensive marketing plan will spotlight local restaurants, including collaborations across the city, special events, and community engagement activities like DJs, conversations with restaurant owners (Chop it Ups), and games to foster participation. To achieve this, partnerships with organizations such as CoBiz, Richmond Main Street Initiative, YouthWorks, Richmond Chamber of Commerce, the City of Richmond, Renaissance Center, and Empower Soul Studios will be crucial to pull this event off. One example is to engage with YouthWorks and hire students for support. A digital and hard copy *Taste of Richmond Magazine* is also planned (distribution depending on cost). This magazine will feature local eateries, "Best of Richmond" winners, advertisements (to generate revenue for the EDC), coupons, and stories of restaurant owners. The event will take place in early September.

Commissioner Kenney discussed that she will be presenting to City Council and will be requesting financial support of \$10,000.

6. **Subcommittee Reports**

a. Cannabis – Lead, K. Lynch

Commissioner Lynch discussed the dispensary vote. There was a town hall public hearing.

Commissioner Lynch only knew about the hearing the day before. They were able to connect with

Lina Velasco, Community Development Director, to get the correspondence of all the public comments. The main reason the dispensary vote was shut down due to the public comments that flooded the hearing process and the subcommittee's inability to mobilize the cannabis community stakeholders. The comments were mainly about youth access, public health, zoning, neighborhood impacts, equity and social responsibility on the city, and increased local control and regulation for cannabis. Commissioner Lynch is working on reviewing the correspondence and reorganizing the community stakeholders to prepare for future hearings on the dispensary vote. They are also working with MakeGreenGo, the technical assistance provider for the Cannabis Equity Program.

b. Sustainability – Lead, G. Sewell-Murphy

Commissioner Sewell-Murphy sent an update to Councilmember McLaughlin. In the email, Councilmember McLaughlin expressed her satisfaction with the commission's progress on this initiative and mentioned that she would be reaching out to inquire about funding to support the expo. In the update, Commissioner Sewell-Murphy asked about the steps to becoming sustainable. Councilmember McLaughlin provided a link with information on how to become a certified sustainable business and its benefits. Commissioner Sewell-Murphy asked the commission if there were any parts of the initiative that the commissioners wanted to participate in. She also discussed branding and proposed the theme "Richmond Through Its Sustainable Links." She suggested that the commission discuss and vote on this theme. Additionally, she mentioned the survey results, noting that there is a significant need for education to increase business awareness of sustainability, the potential uses of industrial hemp, and what could be involved in the expo. Commissioner Lynch expressed support for the expo and asked the commission to prioritize this initiative.

Report from City Council:

Councilmember Zepeda was not present due to sickness.

Public Comments/Announcements/Handouts

Cordell Hindler submitted written comments to City staff.

1. The Mayor mentioned the EDC vacancies at a previous Council meeting.
2. The EDC Is Invited to the Contra Costa Mayors Conference on October 3rd at 6:30 PM hosted by the city of Richmond, location TBD.

Next Meeting: July 10th, 2024, 11:30 AM

7. Adjournment: 1:00 PM

Food Ware Ordinance

Valerie Li and MaryKathryn Rueff
Economic Development Commission Meeting
July, 10th, 2024

Agenda

- Reviewing Definitions
- Foodware Ordinance Background
- What is the Food Ware Ordinance?
- Single-Use Bag Ordinance
- Industrial Hemp
- Taste of Richmond

Definition of Recycleable

- “MATERIAL THAT CAN BE SORTED, CLEANSED, AND RECONSTITUTED USING RICHMOND’S AVAILABLE RECYCLING COLLECTION PROGRAMS FOR THE PURPOSE OF USING THE ALTERED FORM IN THE MANUFACTURING OF A NEW PRODUCT.” RMC 9.17.010
- DOES NOT INCLUDE: BURNING, INCINERATING, CONVERTING, OR DESTROYING SOLID WASTE.

Definition of Compostable

- “THE PRODUCT IS CAPABLE OF COMPOSTING AND IS LABELED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CALIFORNIA LAW, OR IS CONSISTENT WITH THE TIMELINE AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TESTING MATERIALS (ASTM) INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS D6400 AND D6868 FOR COMPOSTABLE PLASTICS, WITHOUT REGARD FOR MATERIAL TYPE. RMC 9.17.010

Definition of Food Provider

- “ANY ORGANIZATION, ENTITY, GROUP, INDIVIDUAL, CATERING SERVICE, EATING AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENT OR BREWERY LOCATED OR OPERATING WITHIN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, PROVIDING PREPARED FOOD OR BEVERAGE TO THE PUBLIC FOR CONSUMPTION ON OR OFF THE PREMISES.”
- AN "EATING AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENT" AND "BREWERY" MEAN BUSINESSES PRIMARILY ENGAGED IN SERVING PREPARED FOOD AND/OR BEVERAGE, AND FACILITIES THAT PRODUCE BEER AND SIMILAR BEVERAGES ONSITE, RESPECTIVELY, AS DEFINED IN SECTION [15.04.104](#) OF THE ZONING AND SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS OF THE RICHMOND MUNICIPAL CODE.” RMC 9.17.010

Food Ware Ordinance Background

Municipal Code 9.17 adopted in July 2010

- Requires all food providers to use disposable foodware for prepared food that is recyclable or compostable foodware.
- Allows providers to charge a take-out fee.

Expanded in July 2013

ORDINANCE NO. 123 N.S

- Expanded to prohibit polystyrene foam products (Styrofoam™) .

December 2018 Update Effective

ORDINANCE NO. 118 N.S.

- Expanded to prohibit plastic straws and stirrers.

Policy Synergies



State Law

- California Assembly Bill (AB) 1884
- California Assembly Bill (AB) 1276
- California Assembly Bill (AB) 45



The Climate Action Plan

- Objective 4: Zero Waste
- Zero Waste Framework Strategies SW-15



Related Ordinances

- Single-use bag ordinance - July 2013

Ordinance Overview

- PROHIBITS THE SALE, RENTAL OR USE OF PRODUCTS MADE ENTIRELY OR MOSTLY OF POLYSTYRENE FOAM (STYROFOAM), PLASTIC STIRRERS, AND PLASTIC STRAWS.
- food providers ARE REQUIRED to use recyclable, compostable or reusable food ware.
- food providers to charge a “take - out fee” to customers.
- BUSINESS THAT DO NOT COMPLY WITH THE FOOD WARE ORDINANCE ARE SUBJECT TO AN ADMINISTRATIVE CITATION.

Best Option

Reusable



Great Option

Compostable Fiber



Not Allowed

Styrofoam,
Nonrecyclable plastic,
Plastic Straws and Strirrers



Ordinance Overview

- BEST OPTION: REUSABLE (METAL, GLASS, CERAMIC)
- Paper or plant fiber (sugarcane, bamboo, rice)
- Composed entirely of aluminum
- PASTA
- WOOD
- RECYCLABLE OR COMPOSTABLE PLASTIC (EXCEPT FOR STRAWS AND STIRRERS)

Best Option

Reusable



Great Option

Compostable Fiber



Not Allowed

Styrofoam,
Nonrecyclable plastic,
Plastic Straws and Strirrers



Industrial Hemp Products

Hemp Bioplastics

- Must not: Contain polypropylene.
- Certain hemp composites and blends are NOT biodegradable.

Composting Hemp Residuals

- Must have: Industrial composting capacity
- Cellulose-based plastics allow hemp products compostable

Ahmed, A T, et al. "Hemp as a potential raw material toward a sustainable world: A Review." *Heliyon*, vol. 8, no. 1, 17 Jan. 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2022.e08753>.

Single - Use Bag Ordinance

- “PROHIBITS RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS FROM PROVIDING A SIGNLE -USE CARRYOUT BAG TO A CUSTOMER AT THE CHECK STAND, CASH REGISTER, POINT OF SALE OR OTHER POINT OF DEPARTURE FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSPORTING FOOD OR MERCHANDISE OUT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN THIS CHAPTER.” RMC 9.14.020
- DOES NOT APPLY TO PRODUCE BAGS OR PRODUCT BAGS.

BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 2014

 **NO SINGLE-USE**
plastic bags allowed.

 **PAY** for paper
& reusable bags.

 Or
BRING YOUR OWN
reusable bags to
the store.

Postcard design courtesy of StopWaste.org

 **DON'T FORGET ME.**

 **CITY OF SAN PABLO**

 **Richmond**

 **THE CITY OF EL CERRITO**

Restaurant Week - Taste of Richmond



Food Ware Ordinance

- Use reusable, recyclable, or compostable food ware only
- No plastic straws, plastic stirrers, or styrofoam

California Assembly Bill 1276

- Only give single use convenience items upon customer request (i.e. straws, condiments, etc)

Edible Food Recovery

- If the event is 2000+ individuals per day and either charges admission price or is operated by a local agency, the maximum amount of edible food that would otherwise be disposed shall be recovered

California Assembly Bill 45

- Established a framework for the regulation of industrial hemp products.

Thank you!

Questions or Comments?

www.richmondenvironment.org

Best Option

Reusable



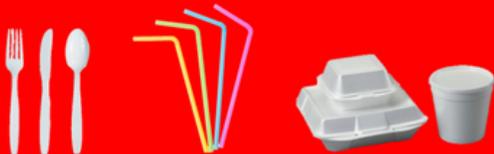
Great Option

Compostable Fiber



Not Allowed

Styrofoam,
Nonrecyclable plastic,
Plastic Straws and Strirrers



FAQ's

WHAT IS THE RICHMOND FOOD WARE ORDINANCE?

The ordinance helps keep polystyrene foam and small plastics out of streets, storm drains, and bodies of water. It aligns with Richmond's Climate Action Plan goal to reduce waste and support recycling and composting efforts.

CAN I PUT COMPOSTABLE FIBER IN MY GREEN BIN?

Yes - Since 2010 Richmond residents and businesses have had the option to subscribe to organic waste collection services. This reduces garbage cost and produces sustainable compost!

IS COMPOSTABLE PLASTIC FOOD WARE COMPLIANT?

Yes - If the item complies with the Food Ware Ordinance's definition of "compostable." **However, they are not allowed in compost bins and straws or stirrers of any type of plastic are not permitted.** Please review the ordinance for more information.

IS RECYCLABLE PLASTIC FOOD WARE COMPLIANT?

Yes - If the item complies with the Food Ware Ordinance's definition of "recyclable." **However, they are not allowed in compost bins and straws or stirrers of any type of plastic are not permitted.** Please review the ordinance for more information.

ARE THERE ANY EXEMPTIONS TO THE ORDINANCE?

Yes - Please review the ordinance for more information.

DO THE ALTERNATIVES COST MORE THAN STYROFOAM™ OR PLASTIC?

Often, yes - Styrofoam™ is the cheapest, but causes environmental impacts. Existing paper and recyclable food ware products can be similar in price. A food provider may charge customers a "take-out fee" to cover the extra cost.



To read the full [Food Ware Ordinance \(RMC 9.17\)](#) visit,

www.richmondenvironment.org

FOOD WARE ORDINANCE GUIDE



City Manager's Office
450 Civic Center Plaza, 3rd Floor
Monday-Friday, 8:30 am to 5:00 pm
(510) 620-5407



Environmental Impact

Food ware such as straws, utensils, and cups, that are not reusable or fiber-compostable create tons of avoidable trash. It negatively impacts our natural and marine environment both locally and globally.

500
million

plastic straws are used in the U.S. every day.

71%

of seabirds have been found with plastic in their stomachs.

2050

It is estimated that by 2050 there will be more plastic in the ocean than fish.

Source: National Geographic, 2017

ACCEPTABLE FOOD WARE OPTIONS

Acceptable Food Ware Materials:

- Reusable (metal, glass, ceramic)
- Paper or plant fiber (sugarcane, bamboo, rice)
- Composed entirely of aluminum
- Pasta
- Wood
- Recyclable or compostable plastic (Except for straws and stirrers)

DEFINITIONS

Compostable: Any product capable of composting and labeled in accordance with California Law, or is consistent with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) international standards D6400 and D6868 for compostable plastics.

Disposable Food Ware: Bowls, plates, trays, cartons, cups, lids, utensils, or other items designed for one-time use for prepared foods.

COMPLIANCE

The ordinance is applicable to all food providers and retail establishments including but not limited to:

- Restaurants, bars, cafes
- Food vendors and cafeterias
- Shops, hardware stores, department stores

WHAT ARE THE RULES?

Current Rules:

- Retail establishments and food providers are not allowed to sell, rent, or use products made entirely or mostly of polystyrene foam (Styrofoam), plastic stirrers, and plastic straws.
- Requires all food providers to use recyclable, compostable or reusable food ware. Allows food providers to charge a "take-out fee" to customers.

Business that do not comply with the Food Ware Ordinance are subject to an Administrative Citation.

State Laws:

- California Assembly Bill (AB) 1884 bans the sale and use of plastic straws and stirrers in retail, food, and lodging establishments. Non-plastic alternatives can be provided only if the customer requests them.
- California Assembly Bill (AB) 1276 was created as an extension of AB 1884, mandating all food retailers and platforms to provide single-use food ware accessories and condiments only upon request, excluding drive-throughs.



Example of paper straws

Mejor Opción

Reusable



Buena Opción

Fibra Compostable



No Permitido

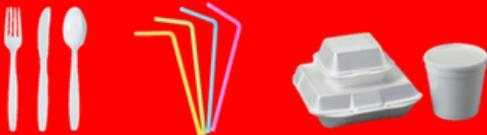
Espuma de poliestireno

(Styrofoam™),

Plástico que no es reciclable,

Popotes de plástico,

Palitos de plástico para batir



FAQ's

¿QUÉ ES LA ORDENANZA PARA CONTENEDORES DE ALIMENTOS DE RICHMOND?

La ordenanza ayuda a mantener la espuma de poliestireno y los pequeños plásticos fuera de las calles, desagües pluviales y cuerpos de agua. Se alinea con el objetivo del Plan de Acción Climática de Richmond de reducir los residuos y apoyar los esfuerzos de reciclaje y compostaje.

¿PUEDO PONER FIBRA COMPOSTABLE EN MI CONTENEDOR VERDE?

Sí. Desde 2010, los residentes y negocios de Richmond tienen la opción de suscribirse a servicios de recolección de desechos orgánicos. ¡Esto reduce el costo de la basura y produce compost sostenible!

¿CUMPLEN LOS ALIMENTOS DE PLÁSTICO COMPOSTABLES?

Sí, si el artículo cumple con la definición de "compostable" de la Ordenanza de Artículos de Comida. **Sin embargo, no están permitidos en los contenedores de compost y las pajitas o agitadores de cualquier tipo de plástico no están permitidos.** Por favor, revisa la ordenanza para más información.

¿CUMPLEN LOS UTENSILIOS ALIMENTARIOS DE PLÁSTICO RECICLABLE?

Sí, si el artículo cumple con la definición de "reciclable" de la Ordenanza de Artículos de Comida. **Sin embargo, no están permitidos en los contenedores de compost y las pajitas o agitadores de cualquier tipo de plástico no están permitidos.** Por favor, revisa la ordenanza para más información.

¿EXISTEN EXENCIONES A LA ORDENANZA?

Sí - Por favor revise la ordenanza para más información.

¿CUESTAN MÁS LAS ALTERNATIVAS QUE STYROFOAM™ O PLÁSTICO?

A menudo, sí. El Styrofoam™ es el más barato, pero causa impactos ambientales. Los productos de artículos de comida de papel y reciclables existentes pueden tener un precio similar. Un proveedor de alimentos puede cobrar a los clientes una "tarifa de comida para llevar" para cubrir el costo adicional.



Para leer la [Ordenanza completa de Contenedores de Alimentos \(RMC 9.17\)](#), visita www.richmondenvironment.org

GUÍA DE ORDENANZA PARA CONTENEDORES DE ALIMENTOS



Oficina del Administrador de la Ciudad (City Manager's Office)
450 Civic Center Plaza, 3rd Floor
Lunes - Viernes, 8:30 am to 5:00 pm
(510) 620-5407



Impacto Medioambiental

Contenedores de alimentos, como popotes, cubiertos y tazas, que no sean reutilizables ni compostables en fibra crea toneladas de basura evitable. Es negativamente impacta nuestro medio ambiente natural y marino tanto a nivel local como global.

500 millones

Toneladas de popotes de plástico usados en los Estados Unidos todos los días.

71%

de aves marinas se han encontrado con plástico en sus estómagos.

2050

Se estima que para el año 2050 habrá más plástico que peces en el océano.

Source: National Geographic, 2017

MATERIALES ACEPTABLES

Materiales de contenedores de alimentos que son aceptables:

- Reutilizable (metal, vidrio, cerámica)
- Madera
- Papel o fibra vegetal (caña, bambú, arroz)
- Plástico reciclable
- Compuesto todo de aluminio (excepto popotes y palitos para batir)
- Popotes o palitos de pastas

DEFINICIONES

Compostable: Cualquier producto capaz de compostaje y etiquetado de acuerdo con la ley de California, o es consistente con las normas internacionales D6400 y D6868 de la Sociedad Americana para Pruebas y Materiales (ASTM) (American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)) para plásticos compostables.

Contenedores de Alimentos Desechables:

Tazones, tazas, platos, bandejas, cajas de cartón, tapaderas, cubiertos, u otros artículos diseñados para alimentos preparados.

CONFORMIDAD

La ordenanza es aplicable a todos los proveedores de alimentos y establecimientos comerciales, incluidos, entre otros:

- Restaurantes, bares y cafés.
- Vendedores de comida y cafeterías
- Tiendas, ferreterías, centros comerciales

¿CUALES SON LAS REGLAS?

Reglas Actuales:

- Prohíbe a los establecimientos comerciales y proveedores de alimentos vender, alquilar o usar productos hechos total o mayoritariamente de espuma de poliestireno (Styrofoam), agitadores de plástico y popotes de plástico.
- Requiere que todos las empresas de comer y beber usen utensilios reciclables, compostables o reutilizables. Permite que las empresas de comer y beber cobren un "impuesto de comida para llevar" a los clientes.

Los negocios que no cumplen con la Ordenanza para Contenedores de Alimentos están sujetos a un Citación Administrativa.

Leyes Estatales:

- El Proyecto de Ley de la Asamblea de California (California Assembly Bill) AB 1884 prohíbe la venta y el uso de popotes y agitadores de plástico en establecimientos comerciales, de alimentos y de hospedaje. Las alternativas no plásticas solo se pueden proporcionar si el cliente las solicita.
- El Proyecto de Ley de la Asamblea de California (California Assembly Bill) AB 1276 se creó como una extensión de AB 1884, exigiendo a todos los comercios de alimentos y plataformas que proporcionen cubiertos desechables y condimentos solo a petición, excluyendo los autoservicios.



Ejemplo de popotes de papel